

# DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

State Historical Society

MOTTO: All The News When It Is News.

VOL. 23.

DAKOTA CITY, NEB., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1914.

NO. 16.

## 5,000 MEN AT NACO

MORE TROOPS AT NACO—MEXICAN FACTIONS GIVEN ANOTHER WARNING.

### RECKLESS FIRING MUST STOP

Gen. Bliss Makes an Emergency Request—Three Regiments of Infantry and an Equal Number of Gun Batteries Will Proceed to Scene.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Further demonstration has been made by the United States government of its determination not to tolerate continued firing by the Mexican factions at Naco, Sonora, into American territory.

President Wilson, after a brief discussion with his cabinet, instructed Secretary Garrison to comply with the request of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, at Naco, Ariz., for reinforcements to handle a possible emergency situation. Three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery were ordered to Naco.

The general understanding in administration quarters was that as soon as the American forces were placed in position on the international line the United States would return any infantry fire which might come from Mexican territory. As it will require three days for the troops to reach Naco, the Mexican factions have virtually that period within which to comply with the American demands or be shelled out of their positions.

Reinforcements ordered will bring the total force of the United States army at Naco to about 5,000 men, including eleven troops of cavalry, three regiments of infantry and six batteries of artillery with twenty-four guns. Gen. Bliss, of the Carranza faction, has 1,800 men and Gen. Maytorena, of the Gutierrez government, 3,500 troops. Both factions have what Secretary Garrison described as "a fair amount" of artillery.

### AMERICAN SHIPS FOR CANAL.

Uncle Sam Will Heed the Request of Goethals.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and his cabinet have decided to send American warships to the canal zone to guard against violations of neutrality by belligerent ships.

Just how many ships, and whether destroyers or cruisers or battleships, shall be dispatched will be determined after a full report has been received from Col. Goethals, military governor of the canal zone, and Capt. Rodman, naval officer at the canal.

### Farms Yield Large Sums.

Washington, D. C.—This year's principal farm crops are worth \$4,946,207,000, \$20,645,000 less than last year, the bureau of crop estimates, department of agriculture, announced in its final estimates of the size and value of the nation's harvests. This compares with \$4,966,852,000 their value last year, \$4,757,343,000 in 1912 and \$4,589,529,000 in 1911. The values are based on the farm price of crops on December 1.

### Tries to Kill Wife.

Lincoln, Neb.—In a fit of temporary insanity Dr. Charles W. Little, of the firm of Little & Blanchard, osteopaths, of this city, attacked his wife with a hammer at their home, striking her on the head. He then rushed to his room and slashed his throat with a razor so badly that he died before medical assistance arrived. It is feared that the skull of Mrs. Little was fractured by the blow.

### Should Be Careful.

Washington, D. C.—Americans writing their friends in Turkey should be careful not to write anything about Turkey or their government, according to advices reaching here from the Ottoman empire. The Turkish authorities open most letters, it was stated, and Americans in Turkey may suffer inconvenience as a result of unneutral statements.

### To Test Anti-Allen Law.

Tucson, Ariz.—A test of the Arizona anti-Allen labor law, as enacted at the November election, was begun here in a suit filed in the United States district court. The law provides that at least 80 per cent of employees of any concern employing more than five persons must be American citizens.

### Indicted by Federal Grand Jury.

Wilmington, Del.—Former United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, of Delaware, and six others were indicted by the grand jury in the United States district court here on charges of conspiracy to defraud by use of the mails in selling worthless insurance in four fire insurance companies.

### Slough City.—The question of selling

the present court house site to either of three present bidders or to any other bidders who may appear probably will be referred to the voters of Woodbury county at a special election, possibly at the time of the next city election. It was indicated by Supervisor Henry Metz. Announcement was made that Ben Davidson had offered \$200,000 for the site at Sixth and Pierce streets, with the intention of erecting a large modern building on it.

## INCOME TAX LARGE

INDIVIDUALS GIVE U. S. \$28,253,535 OF THEIR ANNUAL INCOMES.

### NEW YORK FIRST ON LIST

Forty-Four File Returns Showing Their Stipend is \$1,000,000 or More—Few Persons Are Found Guilty of Fraud.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The first complete compilation of returns under the income tax law was made public here in the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue. It showed returns for the collection year of 1913 by 357,595 individuals paying taxes aggregating \$28,253,535.

Returns were made by 278,835 married persons, 55,212 single men and 23,551 single women. The normal tax of one per cent on all taxable incomes produced \$12,728,938.

Income over \$20,000 a year subject to surtax produced \$15,525,497. Of this latter amount \$2,934,754 came from incomes of between \$20,000 and \$50,000, \$1,645,693 from those between \$50,000 and \$75,000, \$1,323,023 from those between \$75,000 and \$100,000, \$3,835,948 from those between \$100,000 and \$250,000, \$2,334,583 from those between \$250,000 and \$500,000, and \$3,537,850 from those more than \$500,000.

Tables giving statistics for each collection district indicated plainly that most of the individuals with large net incomes live in the districts near the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Detroit.

Of the incomes over \$500,000 New York collectors discovered 82, while Connecticut, where hundreds of New Yorkers live, produced five more. The First Illinois district showed returns from 13 individuals in this class, the First Michigan six, the First Pennsylvania eight, the Maryland, Massachusetts and First Missouri districts each three. Forty-four persons admitted incomes of \$1,000,000 or more.

The Second New York district produced the largest number of all returns, 26,965, with the First Illinois a close second with 25,671.

Returns were filed by 1,426 Americans residing abroad, representing a total net income of \$19,343,399, and 425 returns were made by nonresident aliens representing income amounting to \$7,317,842.

There were 316,909 corporations doing business in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30. The corporations in making returns under the income tax law reported capital stock aggregating \$64,071,319, an increase over the previous year of \$2,333,000,000 reported by 305,336 corporations.

The net income of the corporations for the year was \$4,339,550,008.

The commissioner announced that failures to make proper returns were few and cases of false or fraudulent returns still fewer, though more than \$2,000,000 of taxes was collected from corporations in excess of the amount assessable on the basis of first returns.

Total receipts of the bureau for the year, the commissioner reported, were the greatest in its history, amounting to \$580,008,894, of which \$308,627,619 came from ordinary sources.

### HUSTING WINS SENATE SEAT

Supreme Court of Wisconsin Ends Contest Between Democrat and Governor McGovern.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 14.—The state supreme court on Friday decided that Paul O. Husting, Democrat, had been elected to the United States senate over Gov. F. E. McGovern, Republican. McGovern had demanded recount in three counties. Husting led on the face of the returns by about one thousand one hundred votes, and appealed to the supreme court to end the contest. McGovern probably will appeal to the United States senate for a recount.

### SNIPERS FIRE AT GEN. BLISS

Commander of U. S. Troops at Naco, Arizona, Has Narrow Escape From Bullet.

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 12.—General Bliss arrived here on Thursday and assumed command. While inspecting the outposts he had a narrow escape from snipers' bullets, one missing General Bliss only a few feet when about to alight from an automobile in Main street. Artillery from El Paso was delayed in entraining. It is not now expected until early in the morning.

### Dynamite Kills Thirteen Men.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 11.—Thirteen men were killed when a miner dropped a stick of dynamite in the Diamond mine at North Scranton, causing an explosion that wrecked the cage in which they were being lowered.

### Police Shoot Man Five Times.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 12.—A. L. Downs tried to kill William McGuire at North Vernon, missed him and wounded Alfred McClellan. Two policemen essayed to arrest Downs, who opened fire and they shot Downs five times.

### Falls to Death at Capital.

Washington, Dec. 12.—John F. McGue, sixty-five years old, of Brookland, D. C., was killed when he toppled over a stair railing in the treasury building and plunged four stories to the marble pavement below.

## TO DEVELOP FORESTS

SECRETARY HOUSTON HAS NEW CONSERVATION PLAN.

Scheme to Underwrite Values Would Provide Funds for Needed Local Improvements.

Washington, Dec. 12.—David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, recommends a change in the methods of administering the national forests in undeveloped sections, so that they will yield at once revenue that can be applied to local development which will further assist communities and aid in the settlement of the territory. Under this plan the department, instead of waiting until timber is actually sold before the unsettled counties gain any revenue from this form of public domain, will, if congress grants the necessary authority, underwrite its proportion of expenditures for local improvement, especially for road construction, and charge this against the counties' shares of timber sales when the timber is opened for commercial cutting. The theory underlying the department's proposal in this matter is that the forests in these sections constitute a large part of the lands and prospective public income of the territory, and that the forests, therefore, should bear their share of the pioneer expense.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Washington, D. C., 11.—President Wilson has nominated Brigadier General Funston for major general, Col. Henry A. Greene to be brigadier general and Charles F. Hughes, commander in the navy, to be captain.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11.—Jesse Adams of Oakland, Ill., a petty officer on the battleship Illinois, shot and killed Anna Conway at her home here and then committed suicide. The girl had refused to marry Adams.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 11.—Leo M. Frank was resented here to be hanged January 22 for the murder of Mary Phagan. Frank's attorneys are preparing to appeal to the board of pardons for clemency.

New York, Dec. 11.—There is not going to be any war fund for organized baseball to fight the Federal League under the leadership of John K. Tener of the National league made this declaration here on Wednesday.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10.—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, announced he had sold Edward T. Collins, second baseman of the Athletics, to the Chicago White Sox for a money consideration.

Lake Cormorant, Miss., Dec. 10.—A mob of 40 men took Elmer Max, a negro cotton picker, from the field and lynched him. The negro was accused of breaking into a store and pounding a clerk into insensibility.

## SERENO E. PAYNE IS DEAD

Long a Republican Leader in Congress; Authority on Tariff—Heart Failure Causes Death.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York died suddenly of heart failure at his apartment here on Thursday. Mr. Payne, who was seventy-one years old, lived alone. His wife died three years ago. A representative from New York in every congress since 1889, except one, Mr. Payne was chairman of the ways and means committee and Republican floor leader in 1909-10, and directed the drafting of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.

He was born in Hamilton, N. Y., June 26, 1843, and educated at Rochester and Colgate. Mr. Payne was a delegate to many Republican national conventions.

## WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL DIES

Noted American Diplomat Succumbs in Honolulu—Taken From Liner While En Route to China.

Honolulu, Dec. 10.—William W. Rockhill, the distinguished American diplomat, died here. Mr. Rockhill was taken Friday from the liner Chiyo Maru, en route to China. At that time it was said he was suffering from a severe cold. He was en route to Peking to become adviser to President Yuan Shi Kai. Mr. Rockhill left San Francisco November 28 in apparently good health. He was sixty years old.

## To Remain With the Pirates.

New York, Dec. 11.—Fred Clarke has decided to remain manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates. President Tener of the National league announced, and will sign a contract in a few days.

## Mexicans Slay Americans.

Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 14.—R. E. Dunn of Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas Francis of Douglas and Miguel McMorino, a Mexican, were reported to have been robbed and slain by Mexican outlaws while returning from a mine.

## Big Coal Breaker Burns.

Pittston, Pa., Dec. 14.—The E. W. Ewing breaker and washery at Port Griffith, owned by the Pennsylvania Coal company, was burned Friday, causing a loss of \$800,000 and throwing 2,500 persons out of work.

## MONEY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

Apportionment Prepared by State Treasurer Shows That \$332,421.62 Will Be Distributed.

The semi-annual apportionment for school purposes, as prepared by State Treasurer George, shows that \$332,421.62 will be distributed over the districts of the state. The funds are divided as follows, coming from the sources mentioned:

Interest on bonds ..... \$197,490.52  
Interest on warrants ..... 3,461.76  
Game and fish licenses ..... 5,642.00  
State school taxes ..... 33.20  
Interest on school and saline lands ..... 49,840.22  
Lease on school and saline lands ..... 75,953.92

The amount has been certified to the state superintendent, from which the latter will specify the amounts due each district according to the number of children of school age.

At present there are 4,521 wards of the state in the fifteen institutions under the control of the state board of control. In addition there are 718 wards on parole or furlough, making a total of 5,239. In addition to this there are 721 officers and employees of state institutions to care for the 4,521 wards of the state in state institutions, making a total of 5,960 persons actually supported in state institutions, an average of 297 in each state institution. The reports of the superintendents of state institutions show that while wards of the state are often allowed to leave, none of the officers or employees are ever paroled or given leave of absence for any length of time.

The state board of control has filed an estimate with the state auditor of the expenses necessary to run fifteen state institutions under its control for the next two years. The board estimates that the expenses will be \$553,723 of the estimates filed by superintendents of state institutions and finally agreed to reduce its estimate \$312,195 below the appropriations of two years ago. The board therefore asks for \$2,304,470 for the institutions under its control for the next two years.

The state railway commission has completed a hearing in the Sterling telephone case which involves the right of the commission to prevent the building of a second telephone exchange at that town. The Lincoln Telephone company, which filed a remonstrance against the building of another exchange is required to file a brief by January 1 and the newly organized company is to file a reply brief within ten days thereafter.

Governor Morehead has announced that there will be no formal inaugural ball this winter. He expects to substitute a number of informal gatherings for members of the legislature, state officers and their wives, during the session. He said he will also cut his inaugural message short. Brief messages on important subjects will be sent to the legislature from time to time during the session.

According to Food Commissioner Harman, he will turn over to the state at the close of the present biennium \$100,000 above the expenses of his department. With four months yet to run, the food commissioner has turned over to the state treasurer \$71,948. Expenses of operating the department, which includes the oil, dairy, food and drug portions, has been \$77,000.

Deputy State Auditor W. L. Minor's compilation of the amount of money necessary to run the state government for two years from April 1, 1915, indicates that if the legislature takes care it may possibly appropriate less money than was given two years ago by the legislature when a total of \$8,155,977 was appropriated.

State Fire Commissioner Ridgell has issued a bulletin warning people of the danger of fires from Christmas trees in churches, schools and homes and from displays in show windows. During the holiday season fires are particularly prevalent, owing to the extra hazard created on account of extra illumination.

Has the State Railway commission authority to prevent duplication of telephone systems, is a question brought up by the application of citizens of Sterling, Johnson county, for permission to issue bonds for the building of a \$50,000 telephone system in that town.

There is much talk around the state house regarding a proposition that the next legislature set the state up in the printing business and equip a plant to do all the state printing.

Secretary Ludi of the state printing board has compiled figures showing that during the present biennium the state has paid out something like \$105,000 for printing, not including that done for the state university.

State Engineer D. D. Price, secretary of the state board of irrigation, estimates that the board will need \$36,000 to run it during the next two years. He has filed a statement with the state auditor who will refer it to the legislature.

## GERMAN OFFICER TELLS THRILLING TALE OF A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCES

Describes Sharp Engagement in Streets of Suburb of Lille When the Germans Marched Suddenly Into the Midst of a French Detachment—Discipline Triumphs in Moment of Panic—Spirit of Men Under Fire Calm, Determined.

Berlin.—Experiences in the daily life of a soldier with the German army of occupation in Belgium, and later in fighting in France, are given in the following letter by Reinhard Weer, a lieutenant, from a recent number of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

"We have been at it four weeks now. Defectively we used to ride forth every day in the cold, rain-damp morning, the garrison of the fortress of Namur, for field service drill. We heard distant thunder of cannon, no one knew whence. In the afternoon there was inside service, firing exercises, instruction of subordinate officers, instruction of volunteers. They were from the highest forms in the schools, students, doctors, merchants, artists—it was a question of making all these into soldiers and good field artillerymen. Rain, rain, rain, and autumn cold. Occasional alarms. Military demonstrations in the streets of Namur and its suburbs—the population, carrying on talk of an uprising, must be put down. Calmer days; inside service. Visits to the forts and castles in the neighborhood. Plans for hunting and conviviality. The hours seem far away, when we might be called to warlike deeds.

"We began to resign ourselves to the thought that we must spend the whole autumn and winter as garrison of the fortress in Namur. "But—thank God!—it came out otherwise. One day came an alarm, a command to march, as part of a mixed brigade. An excursion on horseback is being made for the safety of the railroad line westward and southward from Brussels, and to drive away the hostile wheelmen, horsemen, and sharpshooters who have appeared there. For this expedition three battalions of infantry, one squadron of uhlans, two batteries of field artillery, two pioneer companies. Leader Major General X.

Keeping the Country in Order. "Two weeks on the Belgian highways, back and forth between Braine-la-Comte, Soignies, Enghien, Welle, Ath, Tournai. On the railroad there accompanied us an armored train, manned by pioneers, that brought us ammunition and provisions. We passed all the battlefields: Quatre-Bras, Belle-Alliance, Bornival. We were in touch with the enemy, but as yet there was no fighting. One night we were close by Alost, ready to hurry to the aid of the troops fighting there, but attack remained forbidden.

"At Enghien we were quartered in the castle of the Duke of Arenberg; at Ath in the town house of the prince of Loos and Corswaren; then again, day and night, in the open field, beside one's horse, or near the roar of a howitzer battery, the shelling of a windmill from which signals were being given, or of a hostile airman. Our uhlans began to have their first little skirmishes with sharpshooters and wheelmen. There were attacks by the enemy upon our armored train, with the aid of locomotives running wild, and injuries to the line. At Leuze two guns of our battery of howitzers were within a hair's breadth of being destroyed at the crossing of a street and a railway line, by express engines which came rushing in without a driver.

"But still no battles for us field artillerymen. 'Detachment X,' our corps called itself, after our general, a leader of very praiseworthy qualities. There was not a man whom he did not greet in friendly fashion when in the morning, in the earliest twilight, his auto drove along the marching column. The call of greeting: 'Good morning, comrades!' and 'Good morning, general!' was for us no empty formality. Our military assignment was altered daily. Yesterday an expedition on horseback against wheelmen and horsemen; today part of a division of cavalry; tomorrow placed under an army corps; the next day the rear support of a fighting brigade. And only one thing remained always

the same: The burning wish to be finally 'right at it' and to take our part. "We saw Tournai's many-towered romantic silhouette for the first time in a wonderful evening glow, from a firing position—across from us on the other side of the city English artillery, in the city itself Belgian infantry. Tournai—this name, like a trumpet tone and clash of arms, seemed to be of warlike import—but without a fight we moved into the city on the next day. We had our minds made up to a threatening, hostile reception on the part of the population—and were received in as friendly a way as never before. Two chrysanthemums were reached up to me on my horse. We had a good reception, also, in Ath, which we passed several times. The general told later that they had named us there the bridge dooce. A title of honor which we wanted to maintain for ourselves wherever the course of events might lead us.

## Had Their First Battle.

"Past Tournai we marched toward Lille, into France, where we had our first battle. We lay several days and nights in mist and dampness in the open field beside our batteries, and froze. Across from us were French and Belgian and English-Indian troops. And with them leagued itself—fortunately always for a day or hours only—another foe: Hunger. "It is still a question—where we first went under fire. At any rate, it was an easterly suburb of Lille. We were marching down a long, barren, suburban street, with a pair of uhlans from the infantry of Meeklenburg, then my train of howitzers with ammunition wagons, and as rear guard a company of Bavarian pioneers. This was the composition of the advance guard; the bulk of the detachment followed in one body. We were hungry and fatigued after a long march, and were counting upon a peaceful entry, a quiet evening, and peaceful quarters for the night. On the left side of the street were halted the motors of the commander of the 'X' division of cavalry to which we were assigned; the commander himself stood in conversation with our general on the walk, with the members of the staff near by. They were smoking their cigars peacefully and watching the entry of the detachment. We marched well in step behind our way-weary infantrymen, and turned before a great public building, half blind in the narrow streets of one of the older portions of the city.

"Ahead at the railroad embankment there came a shot. Then two; then a dozen. We attributed little importance to the slight firing, expecting that it would at once cease, and marched calmly on. Then suddenly there came a rattling fire of weapons from all sides. From the houses before us, behind us, at both sides of the street, and in nearby streets, hundreds of guns spat forth deadly lead. There was an instant of fearful confusion, a second of panic. The infantry before us flooded back, pressed against the house walls in order to have cover for their backs, retired into doorways. Men and horses writhed wounded on the ground; individual teams rushed in wild flight along the streets. For one moment it had a look as if all was lost.

## Discipline in a Panic.

"Only one moment! Then the officers took hold. And how they did take hold—it was truly a joy. One witnessed a triumph of discipline. The infantry began to return the fire; small troops of brave men gathered about the leaders. In the mob of men and beasts, flooding backward, came calm and order. The best of the praise—I cannot restrain myself from declaring it—my field artillerymen of the first train earned. Unhindered at once, the two guns stood—an unexcelled mark for the enemy—absolute-

ly alone for a time, without any covering of infantry, in the middle of the crossing of the streets; the bullets whistled by hundreds about our ears, splashed roundabout like a shower of hail against the plaster walls, at once rendered too cannoners with the first gun unable to fight, tore 22 shot-holes in the iron body of the first gun carriage, and the first limber—and still these heroes did their duty with a calm and an impassivity as if it was simply a matter of peaceful drill on the artillery field.

"We shot into the fire-spitting side-streets and houses. The detonation was ear-splitting between the narrow walls; thick smoke lay over the street, forced the infantry fire to go wide on both sides, and concealed from the enemy hidden in the houses their targets. In the houses which had been struck yawned wide breaches; in two places flames broke out; out of the houses in the side streets hostile sharpshooters, apparently Belgians and Frenchmen, were to be seen fleeing singly and in small groups. Again and again halting and firing, our advance guard withdrew in perfect order, taking with it most of the dead and wounded and all equipment for guns and wagons, out of the smoking which children to reassemble before the gates of the city. Our company which had been cut off united itself later with the troop. The expected after-attack of the enemy was not delivered.

"The infantry that attacked us had just come in in two transport trains at the moment of our marching in, and had been concealed in the houses of the suburb. One thing remains, to be sure: We retreated before an enemy in numbers probably inferior and certainly only little superior. But let it be clear what it means, when a marching column a kilometer long fights against an almost entirely invisible enemy, shooting from roofs and windows and cellar holes, and the decision of our leader to yield such hot ground will be found comprehensible and sensible.

## Spirit of Men Under Fire.

"The pole-ride of the first cannon brought back the battle-worn first howitzer to the battery with his two brown horses, that alone were left of the team. Both his animals had slight wounds on the nose and legs; he himself had, in some wonderful way, remained unharmed. Although a big, powerful man, he had remained motionless throughout the whole fight seated on his horse in the middle of the street. Altogether, it is a marvel that we came out of the affair with only negligible losses.

"At the climax of the fight I exchanged a couple of words with the under-officer in charge of the first gun, a quiet, pleasant man.

"Do you believe that one of us will live through this day?"

"I have given up hope, Herr Lieutenant. (He said that with a manner which I will not forget all the days of my life.)

"And so all thought, probably, in the worst moments. But every one remained at his post and composedly did his duty. The general himself, who stayed at the rear of the advance guard, gave an impressive example of calm confidence; in the midst of the battle he went on smoking his cigar quietly. (A pose? Perhaps! But, at any rate, an excellent and sensible pose!) He left the suburb on foot, among the last."

## PIGS PAY FOR FARMER'S TOUR

Trio Furnish \$525 for Washington's Long Joy Ride Through United States.

Spokane, Wash.—J. K. Smawley, a farmer living near here, has started on a tour of the United States, expecting to pay all his expenses from the profits realized from three pigs he bought a year ago. He says the porkers have netted him \$525 in that time.

Smawley bought three thoroughbred Berkshires at a stock show, and this year he returned to the same show with 15 of the offspring of the original trio. He sold the youngsters for \$35 each and still has the mothers. He called the sum "velvet," for his main business is wheat raising.

New York, Washington, Baltimore and points in the Carolinas, where he formerly lived, will be visited by Smawley and he will return through Texas, California and Oregon.

## SHOOTING AT A GERMAN AEROPLANE



French marines under shelter of the ruined church of Dixmude, shooting at a German Taube aeroplane.